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before us, illuminated by the light of his learning and imagination. The rich fruits of his studies are carefully and judiciously employed. His acquisitions in Scandinavian and chivalrous lore are under the guidance of an exquisite taste in the art of composition, not pedantically overloading his pages, like the wearisome minuteness of La Motte Fouqué's chivalrous details in some of his romantic tales, but introduced with the unaffected propriety, the ready skill, and the easy familiarity of one who is a contemporary of the age he portrays.

The stirring interest of the historical delineations is softened by the pictures of chivalrous love, with which Ingemann has skilfully relieved the ruder and harsher features of the characters with which he had to deal. The story of Margaret of Bohemia, the beautiful *Dagmar*, or Dayspring, of Danish song; the underplot of the imperial Beengierd, and her tragical destiny; the loves of Carl and Rigmor, are treated with the feeling of a poet, and the effective handling of an artist.

The English translation of this excellent romance can hardly be commended too much. Though published anonymously, it is known to be from the pen of an accomplished English lady, Miss Chapman. It has none of the stiffness of a translation. It reads like an original work, and yet retains the flavor of its foreign origin. Considered as a specimen of English writing, it is marked by an easy and idiomatic flow, and a high degree of finish and elegance, and will certainly hold a permanent place in the literature of the day. We hope to have other translations of imaginative works from the same racy and graceful pen. To translate a good book well is a service to literature only inferior to that of writing an equally good original work.

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4.—*A Catalogue of Greek Verbs. For the Use of Colleges.*  
By E. A. SOPHOCLES, A. M. Hartford: H. Huntington.  
1844. 12mo. pp. 319.

THIS work will be found to be one of great utility to all who seek a critical knowledge of the Greek language. It will be of especial service to students in Greek composition. The list of verbs herein illustrated is very full, and the greatest care has been taken in bringing together all the forms that occur in the classical Greek authors. The works referred to and consulted embrace the leading writers in Greek literature, and many of the most important critical works of modern scholars. In the "Remarks," which form the opening part of the volume, the

"commutation of letters" is very curiously illustrated, and the forms of the tenses are accurately given. In the catalogue of verbs, a great amount of valuable information is presented, with the pointed and significant brevity for which the writings of Mr. Sophocles are distinguished. A great many interesting facts in comparative philology are interwoven, showing the relations between the Greek and other languages, ancient and modern, by which the laws of language are well exhibited, and many philosophical facts set forth in a clear and satisfactory light. The nature and use of the digamma, that stone of stumbling to scholars, are well illustrated, both from original documents and from the analogies of cognate languages. Mr. Sophocles is far from being insane on the subject; he takes a sound, rational, and critical view of it, herein differing materially from several very celebrated digammato-maniacs, whom some mysterious property in that celebrated, but obscure, Æolic cockneyism has, since the time of Bentley, bereft of their senses. It is a very singular fact, and deserves a place among the curiosities of classical literature, that a letter which the Greeks themselves, in the best ages of their literature, turned out of their alphabet without ceremony; which the Athenian editors of the Homeric poems never dreamed of inserting in those immortal rhapsodies; which in itself, and in its effect upon words into which it is introduced, is highly unmelodious and disagreeable; that such an outcast from all respectable alphabetical society should have turned the heads of great and solemn scholars, and been cockered up into such importance, that in some modern editions of Homer it plays a more distinguished part than any of its compeers; thrusting itself into all places, at the beginning and in the middle of words; gets not only before vowels, but, unheard of audacity! marches off at the head of companies of consonants, and

"towering o'er the alphabet, like Saul  
Stands the Digamma, and o'ertops them all."

Mr. Sophocles has explained the true character of the letter, and shown how it was transmuted, in the course of the changes of language, into other letters of kindred but softened sound, and how it occasionally reappears, in the Latin and some of the modern languages, with various modifications. The tables of verbal anomalies, so important for learners, are accurate and complete, and many of the more singular grammatical phenomena are very ingeniously accounted for. No peculiar form is left unnoticed, and all the given forms are established by references to classical Greek authors; and the etymology is usually mentioned. The Appendix contains a selection of ancient inscriptions taken from Rose, and from the great work of Boeckh, the *Corpus Inscriptionum*. These inscriptions, used judiciously,

are of great importance to Hellenists, though almost universally neglected by writers on Greek grammar. In some respects, they are of the highest authority. They are *original documents*; whereas all the texts of all the Greek authors have passed through the hands of innumerable transcribers and editors, losing, of course, something of their authority at each remove from the autograph of the author. But in the inscriptions, we have the very letters as they were chiselled by the hands of the Greeks themselves; and though they do not, at least in many instances, show any critical accuracy, in the modern sense of the term, they exhibit the language as it existed in the mouths of the people; they show how words were popularly written, and what changes took place in letters, when words were combined into sentences; and they throw much light on Greek pronunciation in general, and clear up many points in grammar. Mr. Sophocles has elicited a variety of interesting facts from them, and, by their authority, established the truth, in several controverted grammatical questions. The volume closes with a valuable essay on the Greek alphabet.

We are satisfied that this little volume will be considered by scholars as one of the richest and most important contributions to Greek philological literature of our times, and we take especial pride in introducing it to our readers as a production of Greek scholarship in the United States.

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5.—*Grammar of the Greek Language for the use of High Schools and Colleges.* By DR. RAPHAEL KÜHNER, Corrector of the Lyceum, Hanover. Translated from the German by B. B. EDWARDS, Professor in the Theological Seminary, and S. H. TAYLOR, Principal of Phillips Academy, Andover. Andover: Allen, Morrill, & Wardwell. 1844. Svo. pp. 603.

DR. KÜHNER has been, for some time, known as one of the most distinguished classical scholars and teachers in Germany. He received his early education in the Gymnasium at Gotha, and then studied at the University of Göttingen under Mitscherlich, Dissen, and Ottfried Müller. On the completion of his university studies, he became an instructor in the Lyceum at Hanover, and has since taken a high rank among the philological scholars of Germany, by a series of excellent works on the Greek and Latin languages. He has published three Greek grammars, adapted to the different stages of classical education, and all marked by clearness of conception, judgment in arranging the